

SPORTS



In the Kiev closing game of the 21st European rugby championship the USSR beat Romania 14-0 to win their first silver award. Italy played third while France retained the title.
● Pictured above is a tense moment in the USSR-Romania bout. Attacking are guests (dark uniforms).

BOXING

The USSR won four titles at the just ended European championships in Budapest. The victors were Samson Khachatryan of Kirovskan (under 57 kg), Israel Akopkhyan of Yerevan (under 67 kg), Makhchik's Nurnagomed Sheevzov (under 81) and Donetsk's Alexander Yagubkin (under 91).

CHAMPIONS FOR THE FIRST TIME

For the first time in their 90-year-old history, the football team of Voronezh have become champions of Italy one round prior to the end of the national championship. Having drawn 1-1 with Atlanta, Voronezh became irresistible for their rivals.

For Italian football fans this victory was a real sensation. In the previous years the fight for leadership was among the famous Juventus (which used to have seven players in the national team that won the World Cup in 1934), Roma (which fielded such world-famous players like Brazilian Fulvio), and the experienced Inter and Fiorentina.

This year's championship proved to be an exception from the rule. From its very start the fight for the cup was led by two provincial teams — Voronezh and Torino. Last year's champions Juventus, and Fiorentina in the European Cup, Roma, were hopelessly behind, and couldn't bridge the gap to the number of points.

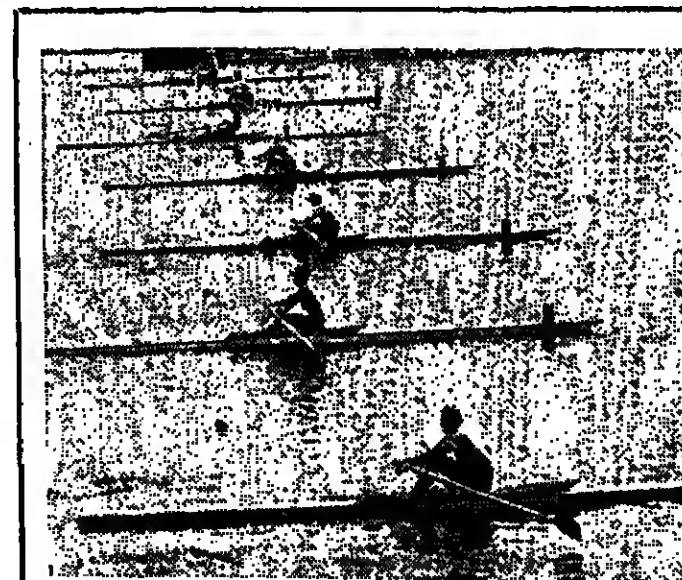
In almost every match, Voronezh demonstrated swift game with pitched attacks not typical of the Italian football. In the opinion of the Italian athletic observers, this confusion was caused by Osvaldo Bastoni, coach of the Roma and Juliet Tovo team.

Fast model aircraft

A model aircraft designed by Muscovites Anatoly Kokhanyuk made 282.79 kph at the national cord model aircraft Cup in Khar'kov, one of the highest speeds of the season to the world.

Muscovites won another two classes. MAI students Igor Trifonov and Andrei Kokorin won the "air combat", while their teammates Yuri Nazin and Oleg Vorobyov took the racing model class. The top aerobatics performer was one of the most experienced entrants, Anatoly Kelesnikov of Frunza.

The Cup was contested by the top Soviet aeroplans selected on the basis of their last year's results, said Vice-Chairman of the Model Aircraft Sports Federation of the USSR, Yuri Shirokin. This is one of the first events of the season, and the good results, especially in the racing class, offer good prospects for our performance in the European championship this July in Britain.



● A women's 2,000 m single scull heat.

Water polo

The USSR has convincingly won the seventh annual international tournament in Tbilisi for prizes offered by the Georgian Journalists Union with 12 points from six games.

In the closing game they beat Yugoslavia 14-10. Yugoslavia ultimately placed second with ten points, followed by Hungary with seven points, Romania with six, Cuba and Sweden level at three each and Georgia with one.

Silver at long last

The USSR won, for the first time ever, the silver medals of the European rugby championships, beating Romania 14-0 (8-3) in the closing match of the 21st such championship. The national team was set up as recently as 1974. Italy won the bronze and France retained the title.

New name in track racing

A worthy opponent has come for the favourites in this season's track racing, whose climax will be the August world championships in Italy. He is last year's junior world champion 18-year-old Leningrader Vyacheslav Yekimov. Recently competing in the national cup at the Krylatskoye Olympic track in Moscow, the student of the physical culture institute not simply provided serious competition to the rivals but even won three Olympic events.

He clocked times close to record ones in the individual and team pursuit races as well as the 1500 lap bunch race, leaving behind 1980 Olympic, Druzhba-84 and world champions. Specialists call him a discovery of the new season.

He himself primarily explains his success by the fact he has been training since 1980 under noted Leningrader coach Alexander Kuznetsov who raised Olympic champions Alexander Krasnov and Viktor Masekov and other strong riders, who help the coach train young cyclists.

My nearest goal, said Yekimov, is to do well at the national championship in Klepeda on July 18-23, where his participants will also vie for berths on the national team. Asked if one could expect new world records this season, he said: Quite, leading riders continue storming the records, all the more so that designers are coming up with new cycle models. Much will depend on how quickly riders get the feel of the Soviet-style disc wheels.

Valery LOBANOV



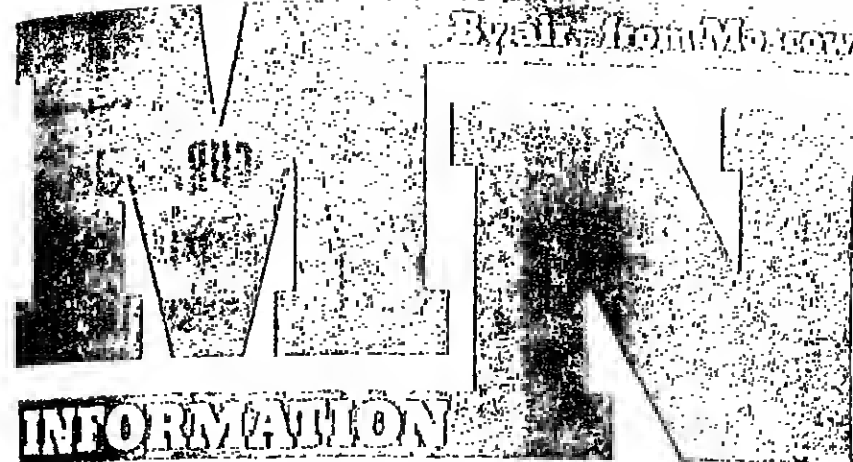
Photo by Andrei...

McENROE AND LENDL IN PLAY

The tennis world has been over in Düsseldorf, West Germany, to the final of the men's singles tennis tournament by their top players. It was the meet of two rackets — John McEnroe and Ivan Lendl, holding the top places in the world ranking. The most luscious best of three and a 6-1, 6-0, 6-3.

No less tense was a between experienced Jimmy Connors and star of Czechoslovakia, Jiri Hlasek. The match was won by Lendl — 6-1, 6-0, 6-3.

Photo by Sergol Proskurov



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USSR-Bulgaria: programme of cooperation

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov (now in Moscow on a friendly working visit) have signed a long-term programme for economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria up to the year 2000.

Today our parties and states fully and fruitfully cooperate in a number of spheres of public life. Yet we should strive to more closely co-operate in the fields of science and technology. We constantly search for ways to further improve the effectiveness of our cooperation so that it would yield more and help solve vital problems.

(Continued on page 2)

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has considered a range of issues connected with the country's economic, social and cultural development and world politics.

The meeting discussed ways to further improve the output of production output rates and other specified extra measures for harvesting crops, processing agricultural products and other and providing favourable conditions for livestock wintering.

The Politbureau approved the technical and economic specifications of a master plan for the development of the city of Leningrad and its region from 1986 to 2005.

Also discussed and approved were the results of the talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and the General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist

had on its nuclear test programme.

303 cases, in which planes approached one another too closely and thus risked collision, were registered in the United States last year. Yet, according to the ABC TV network, the Federal Aviation Administration's report cut down this number nearly by half.

Party's Central Committee, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Gustav Husak, who was on an official friendly visit to the USSR. It was stressed that the accord reached during the talks and the programme for long-term economic, scientific and technological co-operation for up to the year 2000 signed in Moscow open up new prospects for upgrading the entire fabric of relations between the two countries.

(Continued on page 2)

FACTS and EVENTS

France has conducted another underground nuclear test in the Murures Allée (southern French Alps) with a yield of some 100 kilotons. This is the 70th of such tests in French Polynesia since 1975 when Paris embarked on its nuclear test programme.

Britain and China have agreed to broaden economic ties and cooperation in nuclear power engineering. The appropriate documents were signed by British Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, and Premier of the State Council of China Zhu Rongji, who was recently in London on an official visit.



The Spanish progressive public is protesting against the country's entry into NATO and American military presence on Spanish soil. Mass demonstrations in many cities are demanding that the authorities cut down military spending and use the money instead to advance education, science and culture.

A score from an anti-war youth demonstration in Madrid (from "L'Espresso").

APPEAL BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Geneva. At the Geneva Palace of Nations non-governmental organizations recently held a conference on UN efforts to avert war and ensure world security.

Members of over 30 international and national non-governmental organizations adopted a declaration stressing the historic significance of the victory over fascism and Nazism in World War II, a victory which left a profound imprint on the entire course of world history.

The unity of the anti-fascist coalition and all governments and peoples helped end the policy of genocide practised by Hitlerite fascists and Japanese militarists. Today, the declaration unites the unity of all forces of peace and justice can guarantee the right to life and help realize the crucial goal of ending nuclear war.

Security for all

Moscow was recently the venue for a representative conference of public organizations—foundlog-members of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

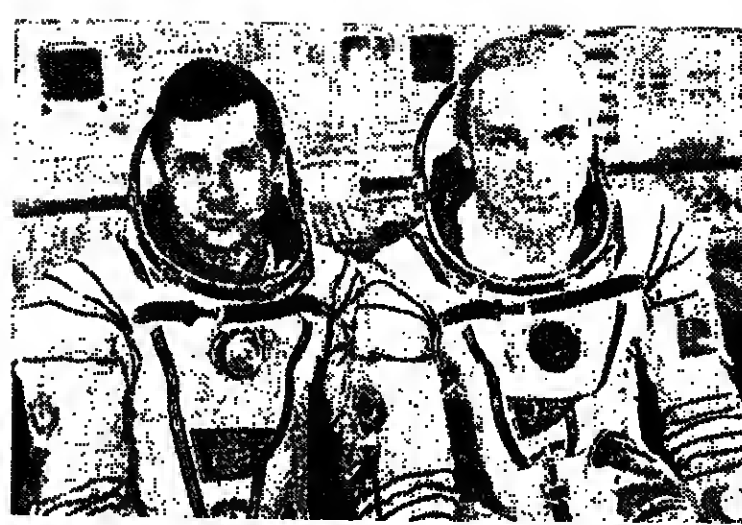
The Committee came into being 14 years ago at a time of mounting aspirations for detente in Europe. Its founders were trade unions, youth and women's organizations, various artistic unions, scientific associations and the USSR Parliamentary Group.

The Committee's objectives are to represent the Soviet Union in the international public movement for European security; to popularize broad sections of the Soviet society with problems of European security and cooperation, and establish contacts with social political forces advocating lasting peace in Europe on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The Committee's work between 1981 and 1985, stressed a report by its chairman Lev Tolstunov, who is also Chairman of the Union of the Soviets of the USSR Supreme Soviet, aimed at forging a broad coalition of political and public forces demanding elimination of the nuclear war threat, an end to the arms race—specifically in Europe—and a return to detente and good-neighbourly relations.

On present-day interstate relations Tolstunov said: If states with differing social systems were able to come together against the Hitlerite plague, could they not join forces against the threat of a collective decimation of entire humanity in a nuclear conflagration? Our planet is too small and brittle to endure a disaster on a scale of nuclear war.

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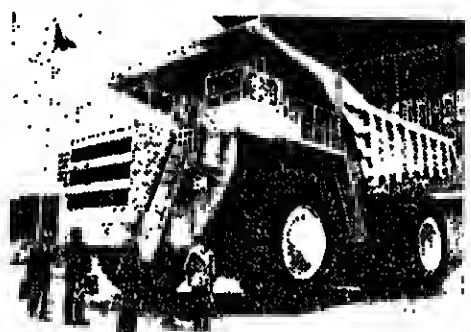
Left to right: Cosmonaut Viktor Savitsky and Vladimir Dzhanibekov.

Soyuz T-13 zooms into space

The Soviet Union has launched another spacecraft — Soyuz T-13 with a two-man crew who will join the Salyut-7 space complex.

Mission commander Vladimir Dzhanibekov, 43, has been in space four times since he joined the cosmonauts' team in 1970. His first flight was in 1978. Engineer Viktor Savitsky, 45, started training for space flights in 1978 and was on a 75-day mission aboard Salyut-6 in 1981. Salyut-7 has not been used since a three-man crew returned to Earth last October after a record 34-week stay in space. On that mission, cosmonauts made six space walks totalling 22 hours.

The programme of the flight of the Soyuz T-13 spacecraft provides for the conduct of joint work with the orbital research station Salyut-7. At present the station which has been in orbit for over three years now continues its flight in a mothballed state. The on-board systems of Salyut-7 are functioning normally. The crew feel well. Cosmonauts Dzhanibekov and Savitsky have begun their work under the flight programme.



Towering outside the show pavilion is the 100-tonne SeLAZ dump truck.

are actually the main strategic levers for bolstering the economy. Quite appropriately the show's emphasis is, for instance, on a flexible automated section for comprehensive mechanical machining showing all the possibilities of novel technological systems, which are today essential for retooling many industries.

The exhibition reflects modern science and technology and looks into the future, as well. Specialists in various fields will gather here for conferences and seminars and hold meetings with researchers.



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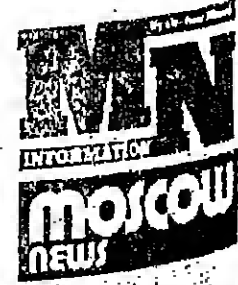
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Clouds over Nicaragua

Managua. Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has charged that Washington is preparing a large-scale military operation against Nicaragua to annihilate the Sandinista popular revolution.

Speaking in a radio and TV programme "Facing the nation" he stressed that the local American war games in Central America had the main objective of mastering blitz attacks

to Nicaragua of US troops stationed at US bases in Honduras, Panama and the USA itself. He further accused the Washington administration of attempts to worsen relations between Nicaragua on the one hand and Costa Rica and Honduras on the other. Some circles in Costa Rica, he noted, have given in to American pressure and joined the anti-Nicaraguan campaign.

Kampuchean-Vietnamese meeting

Phnom Penh. The Kampuchean people are deeply grateful to the fraternal Vietnamese people for effective support in their struggle for freedom and independence, the topping of the blood-stained Pol Pot regime, assistance in defence of revolutionary gains, and laying the foundations of socialism, Chairman of the State Council of Kampuchea, Hang Samrin, told Chairman of the State Council of Vietnam, Truong Chinh, who is here on an official friendly visit at the head of a Vietnamese delegation.

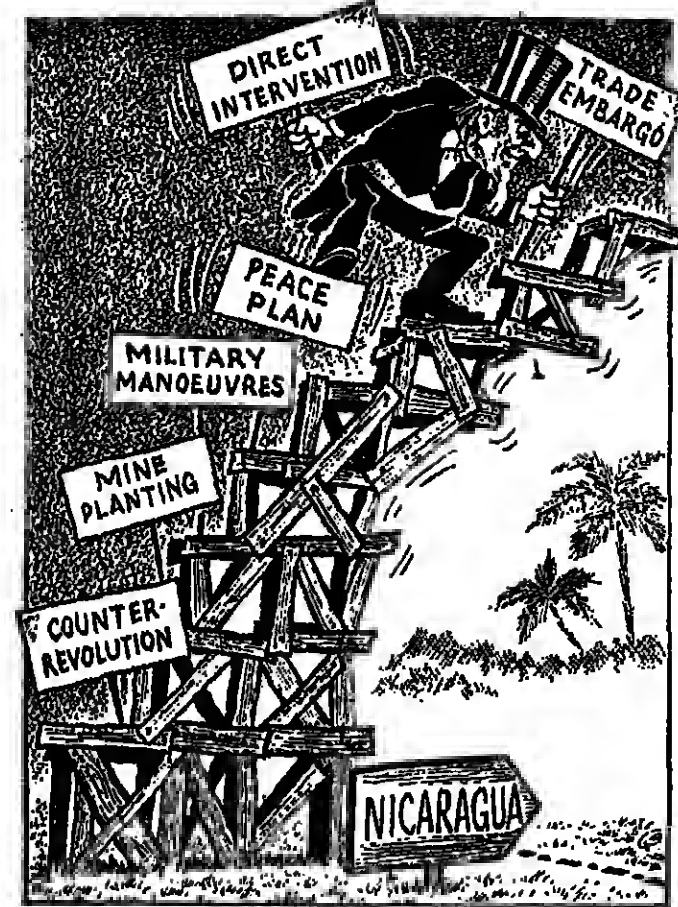
The present visit, the Kampuchean leader stressed, will serve to further cement friendship, fighting solidarity and extensive cooperation between the two nations, consolidate the fraternal alliance of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples, the struggle for peace and stability in South-East Asia and worldwide.

Truong Chinh noted that the

national resurgence and successes achieved by People's Kampuchea over six years of its existence testified to the vigour of the Kampuchean revolution and were the result of the heroic struggle of its people and support from the fraternal peoples of Indochina, the entire socialist community and the revolutionary and peace-loving forces of the planet. These gains have dealt a crushing blow to the designs of imperialism and international reaction in South-East Asia.

REPRESSION IN EL SALVADOR

San Jose. The anti-popular pro-American regime of Duarte has unleashed a real genocide in the country and conducts a war against its own people, stresses a statement circulated by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, condemning a new barbaric crime of the military. Recently some regime soldiers, shooting indiscriminately, burnt into a hospital in San Salvador, whose staff were



Risky steps of escalation.

Drawing by Vladimir Sviridov

on strike. Several of them and patients were killed and many injured. The strike action conducted by the working people in the country to protest poverty and exploitation in their inalienable right, the document points out. In response to the new crime of the regime the Front will step up armed resistance to the hated dictatorship underpinned by American imperialism.

The human rights commission in El Salvador has demanded that Duarte immediately end repression and the bloody activities of the notorious "death squads". In a statement for the press it pointed out that between October 1979 and May 31 of this year the forces of reaction killed 69,474 people and another 3,850 are missing. The document notes that the edict to power of Duarte gave a new impetus to the "death squads", which, supported by the authorities, daily commit their terrorist acts.

Canada denounces Israeli expansion

Ottawa. The Canadian Committee for Foreign Affairs has denounced the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, the Golan Heights and the Strip. According to the Canadian Press news agency, Senators also condemned Aviv's conflict of interests and the rigid restrictions on the political and economic life of the Arab population.

The Committee stressed that the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Golan Heights is a violation of international law and a threat to the peace and stability of the Middle East. It urged the Israeli government to withdraw its forces from the occupied territories and to negotiate a peaceful settlement with the Arab people.

USSR-Bulgaria programme of cooperation

(Continued from p. 1)

Mikhail Gorbachev, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has announced that the USSR and Bulgaria are strengthening their cooperation in various fields, including science, technology, and culture. He emphasized that this cooperation is based on mutual respect and equality.

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

(Continued from p. 1)

The Politburo of the CPSU held its weekly meeting on Tuesday, discussing the current situation in the USSR and the international community. The meeting was attended by all members of the Politburo, including Leonid Brezhnev, who presided over the session.

Security for all

(Continued from p. 1)

The world is facing a new security challenge, and it is essential that all nations work together to ensure peace and stability. The Soviet Union is committed to this goal and will continue to support efforts to strengthen international security.

This mounted Honduran peasant silently watches rearing American tanks and helicopters from the "Time" magazine. This is not surprising: it is difficult to imagine a time to recent years when the territory of Honduras was free from war exercises involving American military units. The procession of successive games, with changes only in their code-names, is rarely interrupted and the polygons are eerily always the same.

One of them US army sergeant.



David Baker (picture cut out from "USA Today"), arrived to Honduras during war games there to pose as an enemy infiltrator into Honduras from the north. The crude instructions on Nicaragua by the organizers of the war games are all too clear, yet very few people believe in the threat allegedly posed by Nicaragua to the neighbouring countries. Washington needs the endless military manoeuvres to legitimize the permanent presence of American troops to Honduras and turn it into a springboard for crushing national liberation movements in Central America.

Terrorists receive capital punishment

Kabul. Three members of the counter-revolutionary organization, Hezbe Islami, have been openly tried here. They were charged with planting explosives in a Kabul marketplace which killed one person and injured 10 others.

Sayed Arafat and his accomplices confessed they had undergone special training in subversion under American and Pakistani instructors at Afghan counter-revolutionary camps near Peshawar (Pakistan); that after receiving weapons, ammunition and subversive literature they infiltrated Afghanistan to carry out sabotage.

FACTS AND EVENTS

At last year, six thousand of fully registered lobbyists seeking adoption of laws by the US Congress suitable to their clients spent more than 42 million dollars (or 78.3 thousand dollars per percent) to persuade the legislators. This is more than the official pay drawn by members of the Congress over the same period.

The member-countries of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance have submitted to the Polish Government the ratification instruments of a protocol extending the term of the treaty. Thus the protocol, signed in Warsaw on April 26 this year, has come into force. The Warsaw Treaty has been extended by another 20 years, with a possible and subsequent prolongation for another ten years.

Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Kh. Khristov told the newspaper "Rabnichesko Delo" that his country's trade with the Soviet Union has reached a high level. Thus, between 1981 and 1982 it rose from 31.6 to 37.2 per cent. Bilateral trade has considerably expanded and the quality of products sent to the USSR has improved.

BLATANT LIES

Vicuna. Claims by Pretoria officials that the withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan territory has been completed are blatant lies. This was asserted by Angola's UN permanent representative Eliseo de Figueiredo. He told a press conference here that South African troops continue to occupy several regions in the Kunene and Cabinda provinces of the country — hundreds of kilometres away from South African borders.

The pool of tensions, conflicts and clashes in the south of the continent, he maintained, are the actions of the South African racists, who, together with their imperialist sponsors, are responsible for the deaths of thousands of people in Angola and the immense damage to the country's economy. Condemning the illegal occupation of Namibia, he said the Pretoria regime is conducting a policy of state terrorism towards the people there.

Science and technology

PETROL WITHOUT LEAD

As is generally known, lead compounds are added to petrol to raise the octane rating of the fuel and subsequently the engine power and... toxicity of exhaust gases. No way out of this vicious circle could be found. But not long ago, as the "New Scientist" magazine maintains, experts of the Kuwait Petroleum company developed fuel without lead admixtures. Though the new petrol is very expensive, the company is planning to increase its production.

UTILIZING UNDERGROUND SEAS

The Egyptian Ministry of Irrigation and specialists from Sudan and Ethiopia are developing a programme for using subterranean waters to irrigate new tracts of land. At present, they are establishing the reserves and precise location of a huge natural reservoir beneath the surface in these three African states. Preliminary exploration has shown that there is enough water to irrigate nearly half a million hectares of land.

VANISHING CHARACTERS

Newspapers are short-lived things. After reading they are usually thrown away or, at best, sent to waste-paper collection centres. To give the paper a new life it is necessary to clean off the printing ink. This is a complex and expensive process. Meanwhile, Japanese specialists have come out with an interesting solution of the problem: a device to obtain car prints.

developing ink which vanishes without a trace from the paper 24 hours after printing. Time will tell if the novelty will become popular.

SATELLITE FOR LATIN AMERICA

By 1990 Latin American countries will have their own communication satellite. Called El Coodor, it will transmit telegraphic, telephone, and telex messages, and relay television programmes. Specialists note that space communications will help people in remote areas of the majority of the continent's population — receive fresh information which will make them more active in the socio-political life to the region and in the world as a whole.

OF INTEREST

Ear to aid investigations

Egyptian police have decided to use ear prints for criminal investigations. Research indicated that, like fingerprints, each person has his own shape of ears, and even that the two ears of a person differ from one another. The shape of the ears remains unchanged from birth to death. However, until recently it was difficult to use the earprints in criminal investigations. But the possibility exists now, using a set of methods has been devised to obtain ear prints.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

PROBLEMS OF SECURITY SHOULD BE HEEDED

Concurrently with its programme of "star wars", Washington continues to boost its offensive strategic systems, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. According to the Pentagon boss Casper W. Weinberger, since 1980 America's nuclear arms expenditure has shot up nearly threefold. Soviet administration officials even suggest overshooting the limit set by the SALT-2 Treaty on strategic armaments. Several days ago the US Navy received the nuclear-powered "Albatross" submarine, the sixth submarine with 24 Trident missiles aboard. The seventh, "Albatross", will have a trial run in September, making the USA thus overstep the Treaty ceiling on ballistic missiles. To avoid breaching Treaty provisions, the USA should dismantle one of the submarines carrying Poseidon rockets, but the indications are that the Pentagon is oversteering to this and looking for loopholes. For instance, it has come up with a so-called "intermediate option" under which a Poseidon-armed submarine will be decommissioned while retaining its rocket launchers.

The Soviet Union, the newspaper stresses, is persistently asking the USA not to play hide-and-seek or engage in cheating. Security problems should not be handled irresponsibly.

DANGEROUS PARTNERSHIP

Plans to set up a global military-strategic structure with the participation of the United States, other NATO member-countries and Japan, are now becoming more obvious, writes the newspaper KHASNAYA ZVEZDA. The Reagan administration has long been demonstratively making no difference between its European allies and Japan, actively equating the latter with members of the North Atlantic Alliance.

By setting up a new military-strategic structure, Washington seeks to take the USSR into "traps", in creating for it a threat both of the western and eastern frontiers, the newspaper stresses.

Of no small significance is also another aim — to get broader possibilities in the sphere of material preparations for a new war through affecting economic and scientific-technical potential of West European countries and Japan to create qualitatively new types of weapons, including space weapons.

It is amply clear that the bolstering of military-political coordination between NATO and Japan is yet another factor destabilizing the already complicated international situation.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN GREECE

The results of the parliamentary elections in Greece have convincingly shown that the Greek people reject the policy of the right-wing leaders who come out for the country's subordination to Western economic and military-political interests, PRAVDA writes in its commentary.

The trial of forces was marked by very acute struggle. The most noteworthy and weighty is the contribution which has been made to the triumph of democratically-minded elements by the Communist Party of Greece which has retained previous representation in parliament. In difficult conditions when the cardinal question, what path the country will follow, was being decided, the Greek Communists were selflessly fighting to defeat reaction.

By their vote the Greek people supported in no uncertain terms the policy of the progressive changes. The Greek people appreciated the steps that were taken by the government in recent years, aimed at consolidating peace and preserving democracy, the Greek initiatives aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race. The broad masses favourably responded to the measures aimed at democratization of social life in the country.

SAME OLD RECIPE

What just settlement could one talk of when US Middle East policy, far from being constructive, is in fact hindering the solution of the crisis. In that regard asks IZVESTIA. Both the Camp David accords and the Reagan Middle East plan are political plays with "one-way advantages". Their aim is to direct a Middle East settlement along the "American channel" and reap advantages solely for Israel and the USA.

In bringing pressure to bear on Arab nations, as was manifest during a recent visit to Washington by King Hussein of Jordan, the USA is simultaneously giving Israel a free hand by abetting its expansionist plans. The latter openly declares that Arab territories will not be returned to their legitimate owners, continues the newspaper.

It is exactly this kind of "settlement", under which Israel will benefit from its aggression that the USA is offering Arab nations.

METRO FOR ALEXANDRIA

Cairo. Alexandria with a population of over 3 million will be the second city in Egypt after Cairo to have a metro. The city's authorities are now studying a project for high-speed metro which is badly needed by the city to solve its acute transport problems. Alexandria's underground railway will make transportation of passengers easier within the limits of the city, which stretches along the Mediterranean coast for several dozens of kilometres. The first line will cover 35 kilometres. It is planned to complete the project in 10 years.

Crocodiles from assembly lines

An unusual nursery for breeding crocodiles has been set up in Arab Minch, southern Ethiopia. A special farm has a line for "growing" young crocodiles. At first crocodile eggs are placed in boxes containing hot sand. After hatching the young reptiles are taken to special compounds where they are raised. In the near future it is planned to increase the rate of growing crocodiles at the farm to two thousand reptiles a year. Ethiopia, rich in considerable game in foreign currency by selling crocodile skins which are highly valued on international markets.

VIEWPOINT

Valentin KUNIN

COOPERATION WITH 'REPELLENT' SYSTEM

The world is indignant at the American administration's actions to impose economic sanctions against Nicaragua. Even Washington's closest allies have reacted extremely negatively to it. In the USA itself various public organizations are holding protest demonstrations demanding imposition of sanctions against racist South Africa — see Managua.

Still the White House sticks to its guns. At a recent Washington press conference a State Department spokesman claimed that the situation in Nicaragua and South Africa were so comparable. While the Sandinistas lashed to improve the human rights situation and tried to avert revolution, he claimed, there was evidence of a process of reform in South Africa, which should and the unacceptable and repellent system of apartheid.

Indeed, the two situations cannot be compared. The Sandinista revolution toppled dictator Somoza and his "human rights achievements" are well known, something that Washington just cannot forgive the Nicaraguans. On the other hand, daily reports from South Africa speak of the growing number of killed and maimed South Africans who dared defend their

human rights, and to all intents and purposes Washington is quite amenable to it. The shakings of peaceful demonstrations, mass meetings of striking African workers, and murder of trade union activists in South Africa are indeed a testimony to the so-called "democratic changes" in the system of apartheid, which, as confessed by President Reagan himself and his closest associates, they sincerely abhor and are eager to put an end to.

As the White House would like us to believe, is precisely the purpose of the 1981-proclaimed policy of "constructive cooperation" between the USA and South Africa, which calls for curbing both for expanding, primarily economic links with Pretoria. In broadening cooperation with South Africa, the White House insists, the USA gets the opportunity to influence the apartheid government to stimulate "positive changes" there, make the apartheid regime conduct a more liberal policy towards the native African population, and exercise "restraint" on South Africa's attempts to forcibly make neighbouring African countries bow to its political and economic line.

Our policy has enabled us to make considerable progress, and we will stick to it, the US president told a press conference in Washington. Indeed, considerable progress it is: over the four years or so of "constructive cooperation" the USA has become South Africa's biggest trading partner, with bilateral trade topping 4.5 billion dollars. The USA gets from the apartheid state all the titanium it needs to make planes and rockets and 99 per cent of cobalt, chrome and platinum. American banks have extended to Pretoria an additional two billion dollars in loans and credits, while the total US investments in South Africa have almost reached 10 billion dollars.

According to the "Africa News" weekly, over the first four years the current US administration, in contravention of a UN embargo, nearly doubled shipments to Pretoria of various military hardware and equipment — specifically planes, electronic computers and means of communication. Despite the fact that South Africa has doggedly refused to sign the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in 1983 the US State Department allowed the Washington company to sign an

agreement with South Africa on nuclear cooperation worth \$9 million dollars; restrictions on the sale of US computers and nuclear technology to that apartheid republic were relaxed. Reports indicate that 49 experienced American experts are now employed at South African nuclear facilities.

All the demands to end cooperation with South Africa are rejected by Washington out of hand. Its excuse has always been the same: "constructive cooperation" will lead to "positive changes" in the home and foreign policies of Pretoria's government. Yet the facts tell a different story, for the racist vehemently refuse to abandon the policy of apartheid, and are intensifying terror and repression against Africans. That, September, 1984 "constitution" formalized the policy of denying the African population the right to participate in public and political life. The government responds with bullets and tear gas to the mass protest action now in its eighth month.

Pretoria engages in subversion against Angola and Mozambique by supplying counter-revolutionary gangs with arms and military equipment. An attempt is being made to install a puppet government in Namibia in contravention of UN resolutions, while — barring SWAPO, recognised by the UN and the OAU as the sole legitimate representative of the people of that country, from participating in the splicing of the Namibian problem.

Such are the factual "constructive" results of "constructive cooperation" of the USA with the apartheid regime. Will US Congress heed the demands of its own citizens?

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● SINCE ITS COMMISSIONING ON MARCH 7, 1981, THE METRO IN YEREVAN, CAPITAL OF ARMENIA (A SOVIET REPUBLIC IN TRANSCAUCASIA) HAS TRANSPORTED 90 MILLION PASSENGERS. The Armenian capital now has a population of more than 1,000,000. Construction of new residential areas is in full swing. All this dictates the need to increase underground transportation lines. Therefore, alongside the first, the construction of the second stage of the Yerevan Metro is going on.

● THE CHANGING OF THE PERSONNEL HAS BEEN EFFECTED AT THE LENINGRADSKAYA STATION — THE LAST OF THE SCIENCE CITIES UNDER USSR FLAG IN THE SOUTH POLE. Now all the seven Soviet observatories and stations of the ice continent have started wintering and fulfilling scientific programmes of the 30th Soviet Antarctic expedition.

● THE RELATIVIST THEORY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM'S PLANETS, WORKED OUT BY SOVIET SCIENTISTS, MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO CALCULATE THE DISTANCE FROM THE EARTH TO THE CELESTIAL BODIES—OUR NEIGHBOURS IN OUTER SPACE—WITH HITHERTO UNPRECEDENTED APPROXIMATION OF SEVERAL KILOMETRES. This major breakthrough in fundamental scientific problems and practical cosmological problems became topic for discussion at an international symposium held in Leningrad, attended by astronomers and mathematicians from 25 countries.

Donbass coal field: prospects for expansion

At present Donbass coal field, the oldest and most important in the USSR, yields two-thirds of the anthracite and nearly half the coking coals produced in the country.

Although mining operations here have been going on for two centuries, so one predicts

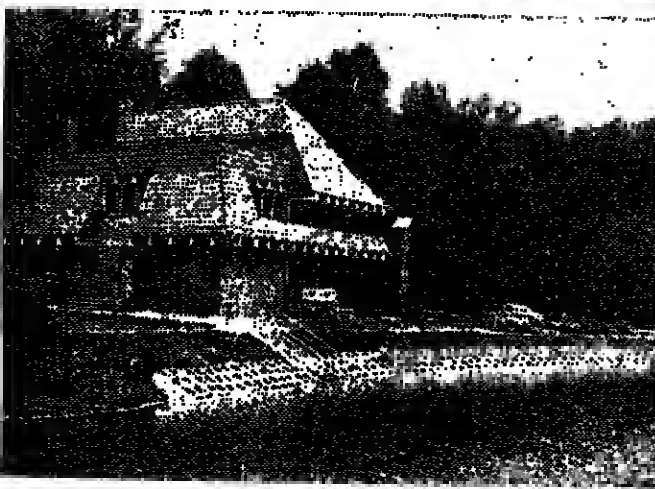
any decline as the remaining reserves are estimated thousands of millions of tonnes. The only problem is that, with every passing year, mines have to go another two to fifteen metres deeper. The deepest of the mines has gone down below the

MILLIONS VISIT THESE HEALTH RESORTS

These pictures were taken in early summer, the traditional time when holidaymakers rush to the Caucasus Black Sea coast—the beaches of Pitsunda (right), and to the Kedain District of Lithuania (a Soviet Republic) where collective farmers rest at their holiday home "Rilu Austre" (bottom).

The Soviet Union has a remodeled network of almost 14,000 holiday centres. The majority of them (13,000) are run by trade unions. Last year they took care of 10 million people.

Vouchers are distributed to industrial enterprises and institutions by their trade union committees. As a rule people obtain them at reduced prices, paying not more than one-third (up to forty rubles) of their cost. The



balance is paid for by the respective unions from the social maintenance funds built up from money received from industrial enterprises and institutions as well as state budget grants. The funds, to which the people make no contributions, are at the disposal of the trade unions. The essence of such a policy is to make the health resorts accessible primarily for people in need of medical treatment, pensioners or those with comparatively low incomes. Trade unions also finance the summer rest of children at Young Pioneer camps. Ten per cent of the vouchers are distributed free of charge while the rest are offered for a quarter of their price.

1,300-metre mark. Nevertheless, coal extraction is profitable since the field lies close to the main coal consumer — the European part of the Soviet Union. The economic programme for the development of the mines provides for increased coal extraction. As compared with 1980, it will be stepped up by eleven million tonnes this year. The increases have been made possible by the introduction of highly mechanized mines and reconstruction of the existing

ones. At present, Donbass miners are working with highly sophisticated technologies which not only mechanize coal extraction, but also guarantee safety at great depths. In the future the field will have unmanned mines. A present, Soviet scientists are designing a set of machines which can extract coal without man descending into the pit. The first such mines will be commissioned by the end of the decade.

Armenian machine tools

A digital programme-controlled lathe of a new generation has been prepared for mass production by experts at the Armenian Association in Armenia Transcaucasian Republic.

Machinist-tool construction accounts for 25 per cent of the public's entire industrial output. The list of Armenia's industries includes metal-cutting lathe of almost all technological groups. Especially popular are scientific precision machine tools produced in Kirovakan and still repeatedly won the laurels at international exhibitions and fairs.

Machinist tools produced in Armenia are exported to 30 countries.

FISH RESERVES OF THE AMUR RIVER

The spring fishing season is quite successful for the fish collective farms on the Amur River (the Soviet Far East). The fish catch is steadily increasing. In the past few years, the catch of some fish species has fully met the needs for the preceding years. Such a success was prompted by the attention in industrial fish stock-catch of the protected waters of the Amur basin rivers and the natural spawning grounds. Favourable hydrological conditions of recent years and the diligent effort of man helped to restore fish reserves.

A comprehensive programme for protecting the fish reserves of the Amur has now been worked out for the Far East. Two-month campaigns for protection of spawning grounds are held annually. During this period all kinds of fishing as well as navigation are banned. Large fish-breeding ponds have been set up.

The Far Eastern Amur River is unique as to its diverse aquatic fauna in which more than 100 fish species are found. The reservoir is especially rich in keta (Huso dauricus) weighing about 1,000 kg, a lot of perch and carp, and other fish.

The restoration work is 40-50 times cheaper than the making of new parts, stresses the newspaper.

FERGHANA STEPPE SCYTHIANS

A gallery of petroglyphs — ancient rock pictures — has been found in the north of the Central Asian republic of Tajikistan, writes the newspaper TRUD. Such petroglyphs characteristically executed and serving as a "visiting card" to indicate the presence of the Scythians, were earlier discovered in Siberia, Kazakhstan and the Southern Russian steppes.

It was only in the Fergana Valley, where many other signs of their life had been discovered, that one could find any specific evidence that the Scythians had once lived there, which was a mysterious question of further complicated the already obscure question of how people settled throughout the Central Asian Scythians, or Sakas, had ever been in the Fergana area of all.

Today, these doubts have been dispelled. In the Fergana Valley, at the foot of the Kurama Mountain Range, an archaeological expedition has discovered more than 30 thousand petroglyphs made throughout centuries. This has confirmed the information supplied by ancient Greek historians who say that the Scythians, led by Alexander the Great, founder of the Scythian fortress, Alexandria Eschatis, were staying in the Fergana Valley. They were, in fact, the Sakas. It would take a specialist to call a curiosity place of the petroglyphs found in Fergana Valley to get convinced that this is true. The same "curious" style in the drawings peculiar to the Scythians (the same style and hunting scenes, and the same astronomical symbols — all these are present in the Fergana Valley).

HOME NEWS

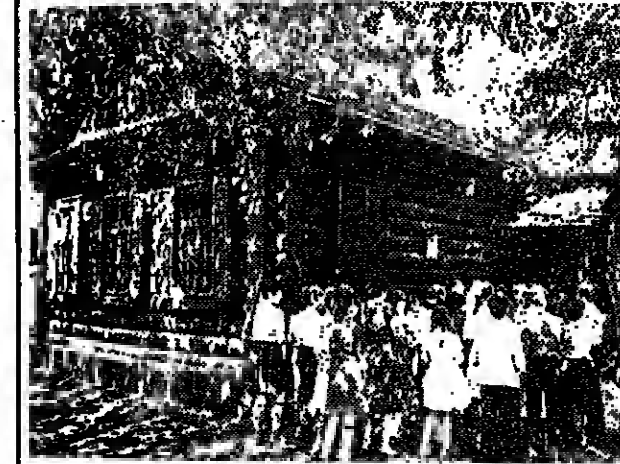
Places to visit

THE KUTUZOV HUT

The Hut of peasant Andrei Frolov, in the former hill village (Moscow Region), is known for the famous meeting convened to it by the Russian military leader Mikhail Kutuzov on September 4, 1812, during the Patriotic War. The decision

adopted at the meeting was to save the army Moscow should be left to the French without a fight.

In 1850 the Frolov family was resettled and the Hut preserved as an historical monument guarded by invalids.



soldier. In 1886 it got burned but it was built over as private donations in 1897 and turned into a museum.

Since 1983 the Hut has been a branch of the museum panorama Borodino Battle. Now an exhibition devoted to Mikhail Kutuzov has opened to it.

● The Hut (left) and the great military leader's bust (above). Sculptor: Tomskey.

Science and technology

ELECTRONIC HELPER FOR CHEMISTS

The variety of the substances obtained by chemical means in the Soviet Union is growing rapidly. In Central Asia, it is needed by experts a substance more than gold.

The molecules of such labelled substances can be widely used in biological research. For example, injected into the live organism, they create opportunities for studying the processes of metabolism, the state of the finest particles of the substances participating in it, whether they are components of the membrane of a live cell. In this way it will be possible to obtain information, well in advance, about the development of various diseases. Now in clinics such examinations take only several days. Electronic labels considerably speed up the process.

The new substance is used not only in biology but also in engineering. For example, to miniaturize electronic enterprises help determine the concentration of copper, molybdenum, vanadium and cobalt in

HYBRID OF COW AND ZEBU

A new breed of cattle is being developed by animal breeders in Tajikistan (a Transcaucasian Republic). These animals combine the merits of two completely different stocks — Latvian cattle (Latvis) and Zebu cattle, which is a special breed of cattle.

The hybrid is a special breed of cattle. It is a cross between a Latvian cow and a Zebu bull. It has the best qualities of both breeds. It is a good milk producer and a good meat producer. It is also resistant to diseases.

WHY ARE MORE TEACHERS NEEDED?

The training of teachers is being considerably stepped up in the Soviet Union — from 181,000 to 225,000 in higher training colleges and from 134,000 to 165,000 in secondary teachers' schools. What has necessitated this growth?

In the next few years all Soviet children will start attending school at the age of six, a year earlier. This is envisaged

by the General and Vocational School Reform now being carried out in the country. There will now be an 11-year general education school. Despite a considerable rise in salaries (on average by 30-35 per cent), the amount of work to be done by a primary school teacher reduces from 24 hours per week to 20

hours. The number of pupils reduces in all classes. The system of dividing classes into subgroups for the study of a number of subjects is being expanded. With such a change in the structure of the school system the demand for teachers is increasing.

LOMONOSOV'S LABORATORY BEING RESTORED

Examination of ancient documents and maps as well as the search for meteorites in the Academic chancellery and other documents have enabled Soviet scholars to solve an almost two-century-old mystery about the site of Mikhail Lomonosov's chemical laboratory.

The 18th-century plan of the capital of the Russian Empire St. Petersburg, which has come down to us, shows this place, on Vasilievsky Island, with great precision. The laboratory was set up not far from the Academic Harb Garden, a precursor of present-day Botanical Gardens. It was a one-storey chemical laboratory building with four windows along its facade. The great scientist himself was in charge of procurement of the equipment for the laboratory. He equipped it with the most diverse scientific instruments, some of which were made on the basis of his drawings and designs. Before long, this became the first and one of the best scientific research laboratories in Russia.

Working in the laboratory, Lomonosov carried out a series of experiments which are of great scientific and practical value and laid the foundation for a new branch of science — physical chemistry.

The Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences has decided to restore Lomonosov's Laboratory on its old site. The first phase of the work is to be completed in 1986 to coincide with the 275th birth anniversary of the founder of Russian natural science.

Yevpatoriya welcomes guests

The flag of the summer season has been raised at a ceremony in Yevpatoriya — all-Ukrainian children's resort-city on the Black Sea coast of the Crimea.

About 2,000 children from all over the country have come to spend their holidays there. They have at their disposal a place of Young Pioneers for 800 seats, built recently five swimming pools and a new spa. The Yuoyi Leninets children's resort is one of the biggest in the country.

Nature itself has seen to it that this place is made a fine climatic resort, that the children can well get a store of energy and health. The resort offers its guests a combination of sea and steppe air, springs of mineral waters and muds, comfortable beaches and the generous Crimean sun.

The construction of Young Pioneer camps, the expansion and improvement of operating ones continue in the city. More and more of them are being turned over to all-year-round service. Every year about 800,000 schoolchildren muster their strength and improve their health there.

Wooden spoon players



These children bursling with life are members of a children's ensemble of folk instruments at the Rollyment Palace of Culture in the city of Gorky on the Volga. In the past, Gorky was known as Nizhny Novgorod.

Everyone here plays several instruments. Apart from the traditional Russian horns and balalaikas, the boys produce unusual sounds with such unlikely instruments as: shovels, Yod, their, specially in the making of wooden spoons with good mastery. This art dates back to time immemorial. Their ensemble is called, "Mishnogorodskiy Loshkar" which is rather a fair description of themselves and the instruments they play.

The all-Ukrainian recording firm Melodie plans to release a record with the best concert numbers of the young musicians to coincide with the 12th Festival of Youth and Students. They will take part in the Festival's cultural programme.

VIEWPOINT

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND THE PUBLIC

By Gennady KOVALYOV

A number of laws on the protection and rational utilization of lands, water, the atmosphere and flora has been adopted in the Soviet Union. This is not because of a crisis in environmental protection. According to the Rome Club*, air pollution level in the USSR is twice lower than in West European countries and three times less than in the USA. The Soviet Union is closer to solving the problem of cleaning waste water disposal into reservoirs than other countries. The total capacity of closed water circulation systems in the country is equal to the average annual flow of the Volga — the biggest river in Europe. Large-scale reclamation of lands which suffered from industrial encroachment is now going on. The rare samples of flora and fauna are being protected at reserve and sanctuaries.

However, all this is no excuse for complacency. New enterprises are being built; old ones are being expanded and it is necessary to give adequate consideration to nature.

Environmental protection in the USSR is the prerogative of the state but the public too greatly contributes to it. At one time the Soviet press began publishing many letters about the protection of the world's biggest fresh water Lake Baikal. Scientists, public figures and ordinary citizens criticized the enterprises which began building enterprises near the lake without taking radical measures to purify waste water. Some governmental resolutions outlining concrete measures to protect the lake from pollution were adopted. The construction of new enterprises on the shores of Baikal was stopped, and its reserve zones were expanded there. The public also participated in the adoption of several other legislative or environmental protection.

Soviet trade unions directly participate in drafting laws on nature protection and to exercising control over their fulfillment. Together with state inspection institutions trade unions examine new projects and veto those with insufficient capacity of purification works. If any violations in the technology of purifying production waste at the operating plants and factories are discovered, trade unions see to their correction by management.

Jointly with the state service, trade unions see to it that the norms of noxious substances concentration in the air, water and soil are observed, and involve them in favour of men and nature, depending on concrete situations.

Trade unions have the right to interfere not only when new enterprises appear in the city, but also to insist on moving old ones if they contaminate the environment. In Moscow alone about 80 ecologically dangerous plants and factories have been removed to places beyond the city limits.

Now the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) is discussing the formation of special environmental protection commissions with extensive powers at the central, factory and other levels. Research institutions and ecologists will participate in the work of these commissions.

* The Rome Club is a non-governmental organization which studies and works out recommendations on future problems.

